

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA



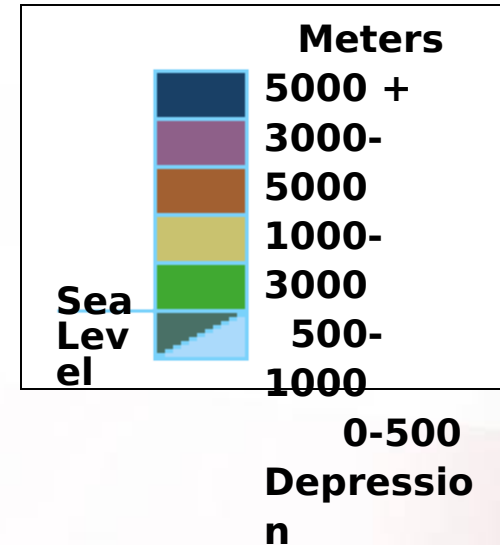
- The Dayton Agreement retained Bosnia and Herzegovina's international boundaries and created a Democratic government
- SFOR=Deter Renewed Hostilities



Bosnia-Herzegovina: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast



Terrain: mountains and valleys

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m

highest point: Maglić 2,386 m

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Bosnia-Herzegovina: Environmental Issues

- Air
 - Emissions from industrial sources, energy production, traffic, agriculture, and heating
 - Air pollution most pronounced during winter months (climatic inversions)
 - Primary contaminants of concern are sulfur dioxide and particulate matter

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Environmental Issues

- Food
 - Ochratoxin-in locally grown crops, a natural contaminant of moldy food, may contribute to kidney disease
 - Other contamination may occur from industrial activities or fertilizers
- Soil
 - Industries release untreated waste into environment, including heavy metals and pesticides
 - Localized to areas near industrial sites

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Environmental Issues

- Water
 - Raw sewage and industrial wastes
 - Agricultural run-off
 - Effluent discharges are not controlled
 - Wastewater treatment plants non-functional

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage or runoff containing fecal pathogens and industrial waste
- Greatest long-term health risks
 - Localized air pollution in urban and industrial areas

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Bosnia-Herzegovina: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Intermediate risk country
- Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and Waterborne: bacterial diarrhea, Hepatitis A
 - Soil Contact: Hantavirus hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS)

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and Waterborne: protozoal diarrhea, Brucellosis, Tularemia, Typhoid/Paratyphoid Fever
 - Vector-borne: Typhus (Murine), Boutonneuse Fever, Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever, Lyme Disease, Tick-borne Encephalitis
 - Water-borne: Leptospirosis
 - Animal Contact: Q Fever, Rabies
 - Sexually transmitted: Gonorrhea/chlamydia